

# SINGLE CHAIN FV CONSTRUCTS OF ANTI-GANGLIOSIDE G<sub>D2</sub> ANTIBODIES

## DESCRIPTION

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application relates to single chain antibody constructs which specifically bind to the disialoganglioside G<sub>D2</sub>, and to the use of such constructs for targeted delivery of imaging agents or therapeutic agents to human neuroectodermal derived cancers.

5 Gangliosides are acidic glycosphingolipids found on the outer surface of most cell membranes.<sup>1</sup> Many tumors have abnormal glycolipid composition and structure. Disialo- ganglioside G<sub>D2</sub> has been found in a wide spectrum of human tumors, including neuro- blastoma, osteosarcomas and other soft tissue sarcomas, medulloblastomas, high grade astrocytomas, melanomas, and small cell lung cancer.<sup>2-4</sup> Among glioblastoma multiforme and anaplastic astrocytoma, anti-G<sub>D2</sub> demonstrated the most restrictive pattern when compared  
10 with anti-GD3 and anti-GM2 antibodies.<sup>5,6</sup>

Gangliosides are ideal targets for monoclonal antibodies (MAb) because of the high antigen density, lack of modulation, relative homogeneity in many tumors and the possibility of up-regulation by cytokines.<sup>7</sup> The only normal tissues with high ganglioside expression are neurons, and biodistribution studies have shown that MAb do not localize to  
15 the nontumorous brain or spinal cord because of the blood brain barrier. In contrast, in patients with primary or metastatic brain tumors, specific antibodies can localize preferentially to tumor tissues, but not to normal brain.<sup>8</sup>

Murine monoclonal antibodies have been prepared to ganglioside G<sub>D2</sub>. Using somatic cell hybridization, murine MAbs were produced against the ganglioside G<sub>D2</sub>.<sup>9</sup> They  
20 were shown to react with disialoganglioside G<sub>D2</sub>, but not with GD3, GT1b, GD1b, GD1a, GM1, GM3 and GM4. When base-treatment step was omitted from the standard neuroblastoma ganglioside extraction procedure, immuno-thin-layer-chromatography (ITLC) using 3F8, 3G6 and other anti-G<sub>D2</sub> MAbs revealed a new ganglioside band with Rf of 0.342, besides G<sub>D2</sub> (Rf 0.183).<sup>4</sup> Immunochemical analysis showed that this new neuroblastoma  
25 ganglioside contained alkali-sensitive O-acetylated sialic acid residues recognized by MAb D1.1.

Of 15 anti-G<sub>D2</sub> MAbs studied, 13 reacted strongly with the novel ganglioside. 3F8 was chosen for our initial clinical studies because of its being an IgG3 and its strong binding in vitro to G<sub>D2</sub>. Based on the cDNA sequence and the anti-idiotypic cross-reactivity, the antigen specificity and affinity of 3f8 and 3G6 were similar if not identical. We have chosen 3G6 for scFv development for ease of comparison with the other 14 MAbs which are IgM antibodies.

TABLE 1. SPECIFICITY OF ANTI-G<sub>D2</sub> MAb.

MAb	G <sub>D2</sub>	GD3	"O-G <sub>D2</sub> "	GD1b
1A8	4+	-	+/-	1+
1F9	4+	+/-	3+	1+
1H12	4+	+/-	3+	1+
2F7	3+	-	1+	-
3A7	3+	-	-	-
3A10	4+	1+	2+	1+
3B4	4+	-	3+	1+
3F8	4+	-	4+	-
3G6	4+	-	2+	-
4C11	4+	-	3+	+/-
5E11	4+	-	4+	-
5F4	4+	1+	2+	1+
5F11	2+	+/-	3+	1+
6E8	4+	1+	3+	1+
6H4	4+	+/-	3+	1+

"O-G<sub>D2</sub>", a novel neuroblastoma alkali-labile ganglioside band consistent with the O-acetylated form of disialoganglioside G<sub>D2</sub>. 4+ = deep, dark staining band; 3+ = dark staining; 2+ = clearly staining; 1+ = faint staining; +/- = very faint staining; -= negative. All MAbs were tested negative to G<sub>M1</sub>, G<sub>M3</sub>, G<sub>D1a</sub> AND G<sub>T1b</sub>.

In order to determine the general applicability of the ganglioside  $G_{D2}$  as a target for immunotherapy, its expression in human cancers has been studied by immunostaining tumor specimens using these monoclonal antibodies. These anti- $G_{D2}$  antibodies reacted with all the neuroblastoma surgical specimens tested to date in our laboratory. A recent update<sup>10</sup> analyzed a series of 39 neuroblastomas. Staining of both primitive neuroblastic and differentiating ganglioneuromatous elements were seen, although tumor cell heterogeneity was noted in some. 23/39 tumors showed a more intense reactivity with MAb 3A7 than with 3F8, and this was particularly evident in the primitive neuroblastoma group. In a separate study, the expression of  $G_{D2}$  was analyzed in 67 solid tumors and normal tissues from children by using the antibody 3A7.<sup>11</sup>  $G_{D2}$  expression was found in 28 of 28 neuroblastomas, and was most abundant in stroma-poor tumors. Differentiating stroma-rich neuroblastomas, neuroblastic clusters, neurofibrils, and most ganglion-like cells were found to be  $G_{D2}$  positive, whereas Schwann's-cell stroma did not express  $G_{D2}$ . In ganglioneuromas, only a few ganglion-like cells showed  $G_{D2}$ , whereas all other structures were negative. Scattered foci of  $G_{D2}$  were also found in some non-neuronal tumors, such as rhabdomyosarcomas and osteosarcomas, but not in lymphomas, Askin tumors, or most Wilm's tumors. 3A7 was also found to react with retinoblastomas.<sup>12</sup>

Previous studies have shown that anti- $G_{D2}$  antibodies reacted with the majority of osteosarcomas.<sup>13</sup> Sixty freshly frozen human soft-tissue sarcomas were studied by avidin-biotin immunostaining using purified monoclonal antibodies 3F8 (anti- $G_{D2}$ ) and R24 (anti-GD3).<sup>14</sup> Ninety-three percent of the tumors tested by the immunohistochemical staining expressed  $G_{D2}$  and 88% expressed GD3. The intensity of expression varied among different histologic types. Liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, leiomyosarcoma and spindle cell sarcoma reacted strongly with both antibodies. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma and synovial sarcoma demonstrated substantially weaker staining by either MAb. Ganglioside extraction and immuno-thin layer chromatography (ITLC) confirmed the identities of these gangliosides as  $G_{D2}$  and GD3 respectively

Among brain tumors, 3F8 and 3A7 have also shown excellent reactivities. Two separate studies were carried out: the first study in collaboration with Dr. Paul Zeltzer of Texas and the second with Dr. Ira Bergman (now Associate Professor of Neurology at the University of Pittsburgh) in our laboratory. In the first study, 12/15 medulloblastoma and

16/18 astrocytoma were positive, the majority staining homogeneously. In the second study, similar results were obtained. Medulloblastoma and a number of brain tumors reacted strongly with 3F8 and 3A7. The pattern of reactivity was generally homogeneous. For small cell lung cancer, all have reacted homogeneously in vitro using immunoperoxidase techniques.

5           Despite in vitro evidence for exquisite specificity of these antibodies for the ganglioside  $G_{D2}$  on neuroblastoma cells, a critical test of in vivo delivery is the actual amount of MAb uptake in the tumors. Biodistribution of  $^{131}I$ -anti- $G_{D2}$  antibody was tested in preclinical experiments using athymic mice xenografted with human neuroblastoma.

10           Between 8 to 50% injected dose of  $^{131}I$ -MAb/gm of tumor was found, with variability depending primarily on the size of the tumor.<sup>15</sup> There was no localization to  $G_{D2}$ -negative tumors like Ewing's sarcoma. Pooled mouse IgG and an irrelevant MAb also did not localize to neuroblastoma xenografts. Both small tumors (50 mg) and large tumors (over 2 g) showed radiolocalization with this technique. Optimal tumor to normal tissue ratios were rapidly reached by 24 to 48 hours. There was no increased uptake in the reticuloendothelial system, and the MAb did not cross the intact blood-brain barrier. The efficacy of tumor targeting was then tested by imaging neuroblastoma patients with  $^{131}I$ -MAb. Radiolocalization was demonstrated in primary tumors of the mediastinum and abdomen, as well as metastatic disease in the lymph nodes, bone marrow and bone.<sup>16,17</sup> The specificity was validated by tumor and marrow biopsies, as well as by CT/MRI and bone scans. A comparison with  $^{131}I$ -meta-iodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) suggested that  $^{131}I$ -MAb was twice as sensitive in detecting metastatic sites of disease. The tumor uptake in patients was 0.08% of the injected dose per gm (compared to 0.002% for MIBG). This high tumor uptake in vivo was a result of (1) the high density ( $5 \times 10^6$ /cell) and homogeneity of the target antigen  $G_{D2}$ , and (2) the lack of uptake in the reticuloendothelial system. A number of human cancers has been imaged using  $G_{D2}$  specific antibodies. These include small cell lung cancer,<sup>18</sup> brain tumors,<sup>8</sup> and both osteosarcomas<sup>13</sup> and soft tissue sarcomas.<sup>19</sup>

25           A phase I study to test the biological toxicity of "cold" anti- $G_{D2}$  was carried out in 1987 in 17 patients with metastatic neuroblastoma or melanoma. A subsequent phase II study was carried out in 16 patients with stage IV neuroblastoma. Acute self-limited toxicities of MAb treatment were severe pain requiring analgesics, fever, urticaria, hypertension, hypotension, anaphylactoid reactions of the respiratory tract, as well as significant decreases in

blood counts and serum complement levels. There were no treatment related deaths. Among the 5 neuroblastoma patients who are still alive and well (19 mos, 3y, 5y, 5y, 6y respectively after MAb treatment), there are no acute or delayed neurological complications attributable to MAb therapy. Among the survivors, one patient had chemo-radiotherapy-resistant stage IVS neuroblastoma, and the other 4 had poor risk stage IV neuroblastoma diagnosed at more than one year of age (2 relapsed neuroblastoma and 2 with refractory neuroblastoma prior to antibody treatment).

More recently, a phase I study to determine the radiological toxicity was carried out. Twenty-three patients (11 M and 12 F, ranging from 0.3 to 24.2 years of age at diagnosis) with refractory neuroblastoma (22 stage IV, 1 stage IIIU), were treated with <sup>131</sup>I-3F8 at 7 dose levels, namely 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, and 28 mCi/kg. Radiation dose to the blood was calculated based on blood clearance; total body dose was based on total body clearance; and the tumor/organ dose on regions of interest calculations from serial gamma imagings. 21/23 patients were rescued with autologous bone marrow; one patient received GM-CSF alone; one died of progressive disease before marrow reinfusion. Marrow was infused when blood radioactivity decreased to <0.01 uCi/ml in the first 18 patients and to <1 uCi/ml in the last 4 patients. Acute toxicities of <sup>131</sup>I-MAb treatment included pain (19/23) during the infusion, fever (19/23), hyperbilirubinemia (6/23), and diarrhea. All patients developed grade 4 myelosuppression with sepsis in 7/23 patients (5 fungal, 2 bacterial), disseminated zoster in 1, and pneumocystis in 1. Despite orally administered saturated solution of potassium iodide, 3 patients developed hypothyroidism. Subsequent 14 patients were treated with synthroid or Cytomel for thyroid protection. No other significant extramedullary toxicities have been encountered in patients followed past 20 months (50+, 40+, 30+, 26+, 23+, mos) from the time of <sup>131</sup>I-MAb treatment. Fourteen patients have died, 11 of disease and 3 from infections during the cytopenic period, and in 4 patients follow-up is still short. Responses were seen in both soft tissue masses and bone marrow. Average tumor dose was 150 rad/mCi/kg. We concluded that when <sup>131</sup>I-MAb was administered intravenously (6-28 mCi/kg), significant toxicities were encountered, including myelosuppression and their infectious complications, pain, fever, as well as hypothyroidism. Autologous marrow rescue could reverse marrow aplasia and thyroid supplement was essential to prevent

thyroid damage. Although severe extramedullary toxicities were not seen, improvement in the pharmacokinetics of the radioconjugates will reduce significantly the marrow toxicity.

To date, a total of >95 patients have been treated with antibody 3F8, and more than 120 imaging studies have been carried out on different ongoing protocols. Among  
5 pediatric patients, no neuropathy has been reported, either sensory or motor in nature. More than two thirds of these patients mounted HAMA response, mostly low titer and not persistent. There was no correlation of HAMA with toxicity. Nevertheless, in view of the neuropathy seen with other anti-G<sub>D2</sub> antibodies 14.2a and 14.18 (similar in reactivity patterns to 3F8), we want to improve the specificity to reduce side effects. All of these clinical trials  
10 have been carried out using antibodies produced at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center using guidelines of the Office of Biologics Research and Review Center for Drugs and Biologics, Food and Drug Administration. For quality assurance, hybridoma 3F8 was found to be negative for adventitious agents by MAP, S+L-, and XC plaque assays, as well as negative for reverse transcriptase. MAP testing included screening for murine leukovirus, LCM virus isolation by intracerebral inoculation, murine saliva gland virus, mouse thymic virus, EDIM and LDH virus isolations. Purified antibody (e.g. 3F8) had to pass MAP and sterility testing (bacteria, mycoplasma, and fungal cultures), rabbit pyrogen testing, as well as safety testing in mice and guinea pigs. Conjugation to <sup>131</sup>I by the chloramine-T method was supervised by Dr. Ronald Finn and Dr. Steven Larson in the Department of Nuclear Medicine.  
15 Specific activity of iodine-131 was >600 mCi/ug iodide. Radiolabeled antibody 3F8 must have >50% binding by in vitro antigen binding assay, >95% TCA precipitable and <3% free iodine by radio-thin layer chromatography. Periodic testing of radiolabeled antibodies was performed to ensure sterility as well as the absence of pyrogen.

Although the wide expression of G<sub>D2</sub> in human neuroectodermal-derived  
25 cancers (melanoma, small cell lung cancer, neuroblastoma, brain tumors, sarcoma, HTLV-1 leukemia, retinoblastoma and osteosarcoma) and the preliminary clinical studies of monoclonal antibodies to G<sub>D2</sub> in radioimmuno-scintigraphy and radioimmunotherapy have been encouraging, further optimization of antibodies for binding to G<sub>D2</sub> would be desirable. It is an object of the present invention to provide such optimized antibodies and the DNA sequences  
30 coding therefore.

It is a further object of the invention to provide methods of using the optimized antibodies and DNA sequences in diagnostic assays and therapeutic techniques.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5           The antibodies of the present invention are recombinant antibody constructs comprising the variable regions of the heavy and light chains of anti-G<sub>D2</sub> antibodies. These antibody constructs may be coupled to a label such as a radiolabel or to a protein such as streptavidin or pro-drug converting enzymes for use in imaging or therapeutic applications. The antibody constructs may also be transduced into T cells to produce populations of T cells  
10       which target G<sub>D2</sub>-producing tumor cells.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1 shows two alternative strategies for the use of the antibody constructs of the present invention in therapy.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15           This invention relates to optimized antibodies to G<sub>D2</sub>, to DNA encoding such antibodies, and to the use of the antibodies and DNA in diagnostic assays and therapy. The antibodies of the invention are antibody constructs comprising the variable regions of the heavy and light chains of anti-G<sub>D2</sub> antibodies as a single chain Fv fragment. Single-chain Fv fragments (scFv) offer some of the best opportunities to achieve these results. ScFv technology utilizes molecular biology methods to reduce antibodies to the minimal-required-unit of heavy and light chain variable regions tethered by a peptide linker which can be designed with versatile side chains for radioconjugation.

25           The anti-G<sub>D2</sub> scFvs shown in Tables 2 and 3 have been prepared using the methods described in the examples. For 5F11 the orientation VH-VL is used for the scFv. For 3G6 the orientation VL-VH is necessary. Since the cDNA sequences of 3G6 and 3F8 are similar, we expect the binding properties of both of these antibodies to be very similar if not identical. Since our cloning strategies have been most successful with 3G6, this has been the  
30       focus of our research instead of 3F8. Histidine-tag (His5) is inserted for ease of purification by Ni-column and Myc-tag is inserted to facilitate detection. Myc-tag and E-tag can be

genetically removed if necessary for future clinical studies. These svFv variants were constructed to test the effect of (1) the detection-tag (E-tag or Myc-tag), (2) the presence of His5-tag, and (3) the position of His5-tag (carboxyl-end-terminal versus internal) on (a) antibody specificity, (b) affinity, and (c) ease of purification.

5                   In order to increase the avidity of the scFv, we have synthesized two scFv variants: (1) Cysteine residue at the carboxyl terminal of the scFv for dimerization (5FpoMCH of Table 2 and 3GpoMCH of Table 3): Free sulhydryl groups are blocked by acetylation and the monomer separated from the dimer by size-exclusion chromatography FPLC on Sephadex HR75 (Pharmacia). (2) Streptavidin at the carboxyl end for dimerization and tetramerization  
10 (5FpoStMCH of table 1 and 3GpoStMCH of table 2): Streptavidin is a homo-tetrameric protein that binds one biotin molecule per subunit with a very high affinity ( $K_d = 4 \times 10^{-14}$ ). scFv-strep fusion proteins are expected to form tetramers with both antigen- and biotin-binding activity. They are expected to be stable over a wide range of pH and range of physiologic temperatures.



Table 2.

scFv	5FpcHE	5FphM	5FphHM	5FpoMCH	5FpoStMCH*
Expression Vector	pCantab	pHEN	pHEN	pOPE	pOPE
Tag					
E-tag	+	-	-	-	-
Myc-tag	-	+	+	+	+
His-tag	+	-	+	+	+
Bacteria Host					
phagemid	XL1-blue	XL1-blue	XL1-blue	-	-
phage	hb2151	hb2151	hb2151	JM109	JM109
Restriction sites:					
5' NcoI	-	+	+	-	-
5' PvuII	-	-	-	+	+
5' SfiI	+	-	-	-	-
3' NOTI	+	+	+	+	+
Binding**					
G <sub>0</sub> elisa	+	+	+	+	+
ITLC	+	+	+	+	+
Western blot**					
Purification	nd	nd	nd	+	+

\* 5F = 5F11 hybridoma of origin  
pc = pCantab expression vector  
ph = pHEN expression vector  
po = vector constructed for optimal protein expression (Dubel et al)  
E = E-tag (for detection)  
H = histidine-tag (For purification)  
M = myc-tag (for detection)  
C = cysteine residue (For dimerization)

\*\* ITLC= immuno-thin-layer-chromatography, + = positive binding to G<sub>0</sub> (Elisa or ITLC) or to anti-myc (Western blot)

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Table 3:

	scFv	3GphM	3GphHM	3GpoMCH	3GpoStMCH*
	Expression	pHEN	pHEN	poPE	poPE
5	Vector				
	Tag				
	E-tag	-	-	-	-/
	Myc-tag	+	+	+	+
10	His-tag	-	+	+	+
	Bacteria Host				
	phagemid	XL1-blue	XL1-blue	-	-
	phage	hb2151	hb2151	JM109	JM109
	Restriction sites:				
15	5' NcoI	+	+	+	+
	5' SfiI	-	-	-	-
	3' NOTI	+	+	+	+
	Binding**				
20	G <sub>0</sub> elisa	+	+	+	+
	ITLC	nd	nd	+	nd
	anti-id	nd	nd	+	nd
	Western blot**	+	+	+	+
25	Purification	nd	nd	+	nd
	<p>* 3G = 3G6 hybridoma of origin  ph = pHEN expression vector  po = vector constructed for optimal protein expression (Dubel et al)  E = E-tag (for detection)  H = histidine-tag (For purification)  M = myc-tag (for detection)  C = cysteine residue (For dimerization)</p>				

\*\* ITLC= immuno-thin-layer-chromatography, + = positive binding to G<sub>0</sub> (Elisa or ITLC) or to anti-myc (Western blot)

The 5F11-scFv, 3G6-scFv, 5F11-scFv-streptavidin, 3G6-scFv-streptavidin

DNA sequences are shown below, with the linker sequences between the scFv and the streptavidin shown in lower case letters.

5F11-scFv

CAGGTGAAACTGCAGCAGTCAGGACCTGAACTGGTGNAGCCTGGGGCTTCAG  
TGAAGATATCCTGCAAGACTTCTGGANACAAATTCCTGAATACACCATGCAC  
TGGGTGAAGCAGAGCCATGGAAAGAGCCTTGAGTGGATTGGAGGTATTAAT  
CCTAACAATGGTGGTACTAACTACAAGCAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACAT  
TGACTGTAGACAAGTCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTCCGCAGCCTGAC  
ATCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTCTATTACTGTGCAAGAGATACTACGGTCCCGTTTG  
CTTACTGGGTCCAAGGGACACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTC  
AGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGACATCGAGCTCACTCAGTCT  
CCAGCAATCATGTCTGCATCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTCACCATGACCTGCAGTG  
GCAGCTCAAGTATAAGTTACATGCACTGGTACCAGCAGAAGCCTGTCACCTCC  
CCCAAAGATGGATTTATGACACATCCAACTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGCTCG  
CTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACCTCTTATTCTCTCACAATCAGCAGCATGG  
AGGCTGTAGATGCTGCCACTTATTACTGCCATCAGCGGAGTAGTTACCCGCTC  
ACGTTCGGTGCTGGGACACAGTTGGAAATAAAACGG

3G6-scFv

AGTATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCCAAATTCCTGCTTGTATCAGCAGGAGACAG  
GGTTACCATAACCTGCAAGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTGAGTAATGATGTGGCTTGG  
TACCAACAGAAGCCAGGGCAGTCTCCGAACTGCTGATATACTCTGCATCCAA  
TCGCTACACTGGAGTCCCTGATCGCTTCACTGGCAGTGGATATGGGACGGAT  
TTCACCTTTCACCATCAGCACTGTGCAGGCTGAAGACCTGGCAGTTTATTTCTG  
TCAGCAGGATTATAGCTCGCTCGGAGGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAAGG  
TGGAGGCGGTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGCAGGTGCA  
GGTGAAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTGGTGGCGCCCTCACAGAGCCTGTCCATC  
ACTTGCCTGTCTCTGGGTTTTTCATTAACCAATTATGGTGTACACTGGGTTCG

CCAGCCTCCAGGAAAGGGTCTGGAGTGGCTGGGAGTAATATGGGCTGGTGG  
AAGCACAAATTATAATTCGGCTCTTATGTCCAGACTGAGCATCAGCAAGGACA  
ACTCCAAGAGCCAAGTTTTCTTAAAAATGAACAGTCTGCAAACCTGATGACACA  
GCCATGTACTACTGTGCCAGTCGGGGGGGTAACCTACGGCTATGCTTTGGACT  
5 ACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

5F11-scFv-Streptavidin

CAGGTGAAACTGCAGCAGTCAGGACCTGAACTGGTGNAGCCTGGGGCTTCAG  
TGAAGATATCCTGCAAGACTTCTGGANACAAATTCCTGAATACACCATGCAC  
10 TGGGTGAAGCAGAGCCATGGAAAGAGCCTTGAGTGGATTGGAGGTATTAAT  
CCTAACAATGGTGGTACTAACTACAAGCAGAAGTTCAAGGGCAAGGCCACAT  
TGACTGTAGACAAGTCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTCCGCAGCCTGAC  
ATCTGAGGATTCTGCAGTCTATTACTGTGCAAGAGATACTACGGTCCCGTTTG  
CTTACTGGGTCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTC  
15 AGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGACATCGAGCTCACTCAGTCT  
CCAGCAATCATGTCTGCATCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTCACCATGACCTGCAGTG  
GCAGCTCAAGTATAAGTTACATGCACTGGTACCAGCAGAAGCCTGTCACCTCC  
CCCAAAGATGGATTTATGACACATCCAACTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGCTCG  
CTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACCTCTTATTCTCTCACAATCAGCAGCATGG  
20 AGGCTGTAGATGCTGCCACTTATTACTGCCATCAGCGGAGTAGTTACCCGCTC  
ACGTTCCGGTGCTGGGACACAGTTGGAAATAAAACGGGcgggccgctggatccggtgctgct  
GAAGCAGGTATCACCGGCACCTGGTACAACCAGCTCGGCTCGACCTTCATCGT  
GACCGCGGGCGCCGACGGCGCCCTGACCGGAACCTACGAGTCGGCCGTCGG  
CAACGCCGAGAGCCGCTACGTCTTGACCGGTCTGTTACGACAGCGCCCCGGCC  
25 ACCGACGGCAGCGGCACCGCCCTCGGTTGGACGGTGGCCTGGAAGAATAACT  
ACCGCAACGCCCACTCCGCGACCACGTGGAGCGGCCAGTACGTGGCGGGCGC  
CGAGGCGAGGATCAACACCCAGTGGCTGCTGACCTCCGGCACAACCGAGGCC  
AACGCCTGGAAGTCCACGCTGGTTCGGCCACGACACCTTCACCAAGGTGAAGC  
CGTCCGCGCCTCCGGATCCGAACAAAAGCTGATCTCAGAAGAAGATCTATG  
30 CATACATCACCATCATCAT

3G6-scFv-streptavidin

AGTATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCCAAATTCCTGCTTGTATCAGCAGGAGACAG  
GGTTACCATAACCTGCAAGGCCAGTCAGAGTGTGAGTAATGATGTGGCTTGG  
TACCAACAGAAGCCAGGGCAGTCTCCGAAACTGCTGATATACTCTGCATCCAA  
5 TCGCTACACTGGAGTCCCTGATCGCTTCACTGGCAGTGGATATGGGACGGAT  
TTCACCTTTCACCATCAGCACTGTGCAGGCTGAAGACCTGGCAGTTTATTTCTG  
TCAGCAGGATTATAGCTCGCTCGGAGGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATAAAAGG  
TGGAGGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGCAGGTGCA  
GGTGAAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTGGTGGCGCCCTCACAGAGCCTGTCCATC  
10 ACTTGCACTGTCTCTGGGTTTTTCATTAACCAATTATGGTGTACACTGGGTTCG  
CCAGCCTCCAGGAAAGGGTCTGGAGTGGCTGGGAGTAATATGGGCTGGTGG  
AAGCACAAATTATAATTCGGCTCTTATGTCCAGACTGAGCATCAGCAAGGACA  
ACTCCAAGAGCCAAGTTTTCTTAAAAATGAACAGTCTGCAAACCTGATGACACA  
GCCATGTACTACTGTGCCAGTCGGGGGGGTAACCTACGGCTATGCTTTGGACT  
15 ACTGGGGTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcggccgctggatccggtgctgctGAA  
GCAGGTATCACCGGCACCTGGTACAACCAGCTCGGCTCGACCTTCATCGTGAC  
CGCGGGCGCCGACGGCGCCCTGACCGGAACCTACGAGTCGGCCGTCGGCAAC  
GCCGAGAGCCGCTACGTCCTGACCGGTCTGTTACGACAGCGCCCCGGCCACCG  
ACGGCAGCGGCACCGCCCTCGGTTGGACGGTGGCCTGGAAGAATAACTACCG  
20 CAACGCCCCTCCGCGACCACGTGGAGCGGCCAGTACGTCGGCGGCGCCGAG  
GCGAGGATCAACACCCAGTGGCTGCTGACCTCCGGCACAACCGAGGCCAACG  
CCTGGAAGTCCACGCTGGTCGGCCACGACACCTTCACCAAGGTGAAGCCGTC  
CGCCGCCTCCGGATCCGAACAAAAGCTGATCTCAGAAGAAGATCTATGCATA  
CATCACCATCATCAT

25

All these single chains have strings of 5 histidine residues inserted at the carboxyl end for purification on the Nickel-column using FPLC. Washing was done at 10 mM Imidazole and scFv peak elution at 500 mM Imidazole. Further purification of scFv can be accomplished by size-exclusion using Sephadex HR75 and superose 6 (hi-resolution). scFv  
30 can be further affinity purified by myc-affinity chromatography. 9E10 is a hydridoma (ATCC) that secretes the antibody specific for the myc-tag. From ascites the 9E10 IgG1 antibody is

purified by protein-G affinity chromatography and used for chemical coupling to sepharose 4B.

Recombinant antibody constructs according to the invention can be coupled to metal labels such as  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  for use in diagnostic imaging of  $\text{G}_{\text{D}_2}$  expressing cells. For example, technetium can be chelated to the antibody construct via a heterobifunctional linker such as succinimidyl-6-hydrazinonicotinate hydrochloride (SHNH). SHNH is used to synthesize hydrazino- modified antibody. At a conjugation ratio of 1.8:1 of SHNH to antibody, immunoreactivity was preserved.  $\text{Tc(V)}$  precursors coupled readily and conveniently to the SHNH-modified protein to yield the desired  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ -radiolabeled conjugate.  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ -3F8 localized rapidly and successfully to  $\text{G}_{\text{D}_2}$ -positive xenografts. SHNH-modified scFvs can be synthesized for conjugation to  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  using the techniques described in Schwartz et al., *Bioconjugate Chem* 2:333-336 (1991), which is incorporated herein by reference.

Metal chelation to scFv can also be accomplished via the streptavidin protein. The rationale of pretargeting using scFv-streptavidin fusion proteins in radioimmunotherapy are 5-fold: (a) Large amounts of scFv can be used to saturate  $\text{G}_{\text{D}_2}$  sites in vivo, without the accompanying blood and tissue toxicity from radioisotope, (b) radiolabel is injected at the time when the tumor-nontumor ratio of scFv is maximal, (c) a radiolabeled ligand is chosen such that it binds with high affinity (e.g.  $^{111}\text{In}$ -biotin binding to streptavidin) with fast blood-clearance, (d) a ligand construction where the isotope can be modified to optimize microdosimetry (e.g. SHNH-biotin) (e) the scFv-streptavidin is a homo-tetramer, as such the antigen binding avidity is greatly amplified especially for high-density antigens (e.g.  $\text{G}_{\text{D}_2}$  on neuroblastoma). scFv-strep fusion proteins for both 5F11 and 3G6 have been made and purified. Both in vitro and in vivo studies are being carried out to test the concept of pretargeting, where scFv-strep is first allowed to bind (or target) to  $\text{G}_{\text{D}_2}$ -positive tumors through the scFv. After the excess or nonbinding scFv-strep is washed off (or cleared from the body), a radiolabeled-biotin ligand is allowed to bind to the streptavidin moiety. Different radiolabels can be coupled to biotin using SHNH ( $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ) or DTPA ( $^{111}\text{In}$  or yttrium).

scFv coupled to technetium provides a safe, camera-ready isotope, with fast-decay and therefore easy disposal.  $^{99m}$ -technetium is optimal for imaging studies. Other isotopes can also be used, including a positron-emitting technetium for PET imaging.

Through the same side chain SHNH, rhenium (a therapeutic beta-emitting radionuclide) may also be attached

The scFv and scFv-streptavidin of the invention are also useful in a number of therapeutic applications, which is turn form aspects of the present invention. In general, these approaches involve administration of scFV coupled to a therapeutic or pre-therapeutic moiety. For example, as shown in Fig. 1, ScFv-streptavidin (streptavidin being the pre-therapeutic moiety) is introduced into an organism suspected of harboring  $G_{D2}$  expressing cells, where it binds to any such cells present. A therapeutic agent (X) bound to biotin is then introduced. Binding of the biotin the streptavidin results in localization of the chemotherapeutic agent X at the site of the  $G_{D2}$  producing cells. Other pre-therapeutic moieties include pro-drug converting enzymes. Directly therapeutic moieties such as toxins can also be used.

A second approach, also illustrated in Fig. 1, utilizes a vector encoding ScFv is transduced into primary human lymphocytes (preferably along with a suicide gene such a HSV-TK). The transduced lymphocytes now recognize and target  $G_{D2}$ , resulting in an immune response to the  $G_{D2}$ -producing cells.

The scFv or scFv-streptavidin can be incorporated in a fusion protein with therapeutic agents such as toxins or pro-drug converting enzymes, can be incorporated in a fusion protein with CD8 to facilitate the formation of  $G_{D2}$ -targeted lymphocytes, or can be coupled to viral coat proteins superantigen (SEA) to facilitate targeting of  $G_{D2}$  producing cells.

Direct conjugation of scFv or scFv-streptavidin to toxin replaces the cell-binding domain of natural toxins with the scFv, which serves as a tumor binding domain specific to  $G_{D2}$  expressing cells. ScFv-ricin-A-chain and scFv-pseudomonas toxin have been successfully constructed for other scFv. This coupling is advantageously performed at the DNA level, not at the protein level. For example, when the fusion protein of the heavy chain, the light chain and the linker is created by overlap PCR extension, a DNA coding for the toxin can also included, and then expressed along with the scFv.

scFv and scFv-streptavidin can also be usefully combined in a fusion protein with CD8. scFv-CD8 constructs can be transfected through retroviral vector into human and mouse lymphocytes. Since these scFv are permanently integrated into the cellular genome, these lymphocytes express scFv on their cell surface and through the CD8 cytoplasmic domain become activated upon antigen binding. scFv facilitates the homing of these cells to tumor

sites, thus being effective in promoting both the localization and killing of tumors. With a suicide gene, thymidine kinase, also transfected, these cells can now be turned on and off as needed.

scFv-enzyme and scFv-enzyme-streptavidin conjugates can be used to provide targeted drug therapy using a technique known as ADEPT (antibody directed enzyme prodrug-therapy). Suitable enzymes for this technique include carboxypeptidase G2, alkaline phosphatase, and  $\beta$ -Lactamase. A prodrug derivative (e.g. cephalosporin derivative of doxo20) becomes activated to the active agent by the enzyme (beta-lactamase) targeted to the tumor by the scFv. Thus tumor cells are exposed to a high local concentration (up to 10-fold higher than blood/tissue levels) of specific chemotherapeutic agents.

Integration of scFv (with or without streptavidin) into viral coat proteins can be used to retarget these viruses in vivo. These viruses include adenovirus, retrovirus and herpes virus.

Superantigen (SEA) can stimulate T cells without the requirement of MHC.21 ScFv-SEA and scFv-streptavidin-SEA can target T cells to lyse antigen-positive MHC-class II-negative human tumor cells. SEA has been cloned (Betley et al: J. Bacteriology 170: 34-41, 1988) and the cDNA is available for making fusion proteins.

### EXAMPLE 1

5F11 hybridoma cells were processed for mRNA using a commercially available kit (Quick Prep Micro mRNA Purification, pharmacia Biotech) following the procedures outlined by the manufacturer. Briefly, hybridoma cells were cultured in ROPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% calf serum, 2 mmol/L L-glutamine (Sigma), 100 U/L penicillin and 100 ug/ml streptomycin sulfate (Sigma). The cell cultures were maintained at 37°C under a water-saturated atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. 5 X 10<sup>6</sup> cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 800 g and washed once with RNase-free phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4). The recentrifuged cells were lysed directly in the extraction buffer. Poly(A)+RNA was purified by a single fractionation of oligo(dT)-cellulose and then eluted with elution buffer. The mRNA sample was precipitated for 1 hour at 100 ug glycogen, 40 ul of 2M potassium acetate and 1 ml absolute ethanol at -20°C. The nucleic acids were recovered by



centrifugation at 10,000 g for 30 minutes, The sample was evaporated until dry and dissolved in 20 ul RNase-free water.

The mRNA preparation was used in the construction of the 5F11 scFv gene using the Mouse ScFv Module/Recombinant Phage Antibody System (Pharmacia Biotech). 5  
5 ul of the mRNA preparation was reverse transcribed in a total volume of 11 ul of reaction mixture and 1 ul DTT solution for 1 hour at 37°C. For PCR amplification of immunoglobulin variable region, light primer mix and the heavy primer set were added respectively to generate quantities of the light (325 bp) and heavy (340 bp) chains. Following an initial 5 minute dwell at 95°C, 5 U Ampli Taq DNA polymerase (Perkin Elmer) was added. The PCR cycle  
10 consisted of a 1 min denaturation step at 94°C, a 2 min. annealing step at 55°C and a 2 min extension step at 72°C. After 30 cycles of amplification, PCR derived fragments were purified using glassmilk beads (Bio 101 Co.) and evaluated by electrophoresis on 1/5% agarose gel in TAE buffer with ethidium bromide visualization. For the assembly and fill-in reaction, both purified heavy chain and light chain fragments were added to an appropriate PCR mixture  
15 containing linker-primer, dNTPs, PCR buffer and Ampli Taq DNA polymerase. Denaturation was performed at 94°C for 1 minute, followed by a 4 minute annealing reaction at 63°C. The heavy and light DNA were joined into a single chain with linker DNA after 7 thermocycles. Using this single chain DNA as a template and restriction site primers (RS primers) containing either SfiI or NotI restriction sites, secondary PCR amplification was carried out for 30 cycles  
20 to amplify the ScFv DNA and add the restriction sites. This introduced the SfiI restriction site at the 5'-end of the heavy chain and the NotI restriction site at the 3'-end of the light chain. Amplified ScFv DNA was then purified by glassmilk beads and digested with SfiI and NotI.

Purified scFv DNA was inserted into the pCantab 5e vector (Pharmacia Biotech) by ligation as SfiI/NotI sites in the vector. Competent *E. coli* XL 1-Blue cells were  
25 transformed with pCantab 5E phagemid containing the ScFv DNA following the method outlined in Stratagene protocols. For rescue of a recombinant phage antibody library, the helper phage M13 K07 was added.

Antibody-producing recombinant phage were selected by panning using the method of Ditzel, PNAS USA 91: 3710-3714 (1994) with slight modifications. 20 ul of GD2  
30 (1 ul/ml) dissolved in ethanol were directly coated on a 96-well polystyrene plate and dried at room temperature. Then 100 ul of the supernatant containing the phage library was added to

each well and incubated for 2 hours. The plate was then washed 10 times with PBS containing 0.05% BSA to remove nonspecifically bound phage. Antibody-positive recombinant phage captured by the GD2 antigen was eluted with 0.1 M HCl (pH 2.2 with solid glycine and 0.1% BSA) and neutralized with 2M Tris solution. Selected phage was then re-panned for two additional cycles to further enrich the GD2-binding recombinant phages.

The selected phage was used to reinfect *E. coli* XL1-Blue cells. Clones were grown in 2XYT medium containing ampicillin (100 ug/ml) and 1% glucose at 30°C until an OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.5 was obtained. Expression of ScFv antibody was induced by changing to a medium containing 100 uM IPTG and incubating overnight at 30°C. The supernatant obtained from the medium by centrifugation was directly added to a plate coated with GD2. The pellet was resuspended in PBD containing 1 mM EDTA and incubated on ice for 10 minutes. The periplasmic soluble antibody was collected by centrifugation again and added to the plate. After incubating at 37°C for 32 hours, anti-E Tag antibody (Pharmacia Biotech) was used to specifically screen the binding of the ScFv fragment.

For construction of the 5FpoStMCH vector which contains the 5F11-scFv-streptavidin plasmid DNA, plasmid DNA from the 5F11-scFv in pCantab 5E vector (Pharmacia Biotech) was purified and amplified by PCR using two specially designed primers S6 and 318s. S6 contains a NotI restriction site and 318s contains a PvuII restriction site so that amplified DNA can be restriction digested and inserted in the pSTE vector (Dr. Dubel, German Cancer Center). The resulting vector 5FpoStMCH is the 5F11-scFv-streptavidin construct. The streptavidin was digested with BamHI, leaving the scFv 5FpoMCH.

## EXAMPLE 2

Supernatant, periplasmic extract and cell extract from positive clones were fractionated on unreduced SDS-PAGE 12% SDS-polyacrylamide slab gels and buffer prepared according to Laemmli (1970). Electrophoresis was performed at 100V for 45 min. After completion of the run, western blot analysis was carried out as described by Towbin (1979). The nitrocellulose membranes were blocked by 1% nonfat milk in TBS solution for 1 hour and incubated with anti-E Tag antibody for 1 hour at room temperature. After incubating with HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig (Fisher Co.), the membrane was detected by ECL System (Amersham). The results showed a protein band with an apparent molecular

mass of 31KD using anti-E Tag antibody which recognizes the sequence GAPVPVPDPLEPR. The same protein was not detected in control cells nor in cells without IPTG treatment to induce expression of the scFv.

### EXAMPLE 3

Immunostaining thin layer chromatography was performed under conditions similar to those described by Tai et al (1987). GD2, GD3, GD1a, GD1b, GM2, GT1b and GL1000 were dissolved in ethanol and spotted on an HPTLC plate. The supernatant from ScFv 5F11 clone and 5F11 hybridoma cells were incubated with the spread plate.

Immunostaining was visualized with the use of o-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (Sigma). GD2 antigen was detected by both the ScFv supernatant and the 5F11 Mab, which appeared similar in specificity. Cross-reactions of the ScFv antibody with other glycolipids was not detected.

### EXAMPLE 4

In constructing 3G6-scFv, the orientation VH-VL did not produce a functional scFv. Therefore the orientation VL-VH was used. cDNA of VH and VL of 3G6 hybridoma were linked through a custom built linker and inserted into the pHEN vector (DR. Greg Winter). NcoI and NotI restriction sites were built into the VH and VL linkers so that the scFv can be digested with these enzymes for insertion in the pSTE vector. Clone 7 was chosen and called 3GpoStMCH. Digestion of the streptavidin position of the gene left behind 3G6-scFv, now called 3GpoMCH.

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